

fore it to be made public before the evidence was complete. Was it the policy of this Committee to asperse and defame the character of high officers in the Government? [Loud cries of "Order."] If this Committee had been appointed for that purpose only, let the fact be known. [Continued cries of "Order."] Let the Committee be dissolved! [If the mission of this Committee is to slander—]

The gentleman's voice was drowned in a storm of cries of "Order" from the Republican benches.

Mr. WINSLOW would answer the gentleman. He could not say how the testimony got out, but it certainly did get out in some shape or other. He had no reason to believe that any of his colleagues had conspired.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.)—How did it appear then?

Mr. WINSLOW—There might be three or four "black acts" in the Committee-room. [Loud laughter.] He looked upon these investigations into the private correspondence of the Executive Chief of the country as a most abominable practice. He deemed it due to the House to refer to this correspondence, and to state that the letters purporting to have been given in evidence before the Committee had not been laid before that Committee at all. He could not, by his silence, permit this correspondence to go spuriously before the country. For himself, he could not notice anything in a newspaper which referred to himself merely. He was early taught that there were three classes of people he ought to avoid all controversy with—one class was the preachers, for they had the pulpit to denounce him; the second class was the editors of the newspapers, for they had the press to reach the next day the editors of papers, who had the columns of their journals to carry on a controversy, while he had none; the next class was the women, who would always have the last word. [Loud laughter.] He had never interfered with these classes, particularly the women. [Laughter.] That was his policy. He had had none to rely on, but he did not want to suffer publications to appear in the newspapers, purporting to be a report of evidence given before a committee of that House, which had not been given, without explanation, especially as the House was the only place where correction could be made.

Mr. COVODE (Rep., Penn.)—I want to say in reply to the remarks of my colleague on the Committee, I do not understand him to intimate that any member of the Committee had furnished any of this evidence. I would state to the House that there was one occasion in which evidence appeared in the columns of a New-York paper one day in advance of its coming before the Committee. [Laughter.] The correspondent was called upon, and a protest was made against his publishing evidence before it was presented to the Committee. I stated to him that I was willing he should get and publish the evidence as he saw fit. It was given to us as he could. We sent for this correspondent, and qualified him, and he then testified before us that the witness called upon him three or four times, and finally gave him the evidence referred to by the gentleman from Alabama. As to the letters, they were handed in by Mr. Van Dyke.

Mr. LEAKE (Dem., Va.) here raised a point of order, saying that Mr. Covode had no right to expose what occurred in the Committee.

This was sustained.

Mr. HUGHES (Dem., Md.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee in Illinois to inquire into the expediency of amending the rules and articles of war as to punish offenses in an enemy's country not provided for by existing laws.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. AYER (Dem., Tenn.) in the course of his speech, referred in commendatory terms to the resolution, offered to the House some time ago by Mr. Blake of Ohio, the preamble of which he read, the substance of which was to the effect that, whereas, holding property in man was contrary to nature and justice, against the principles of free government, and a blot upon the country throughout the civilized world, and a serious hindrance to republican liberty, resolved, &c. The resolution which followed, he said, was voted for by that gentleman's colleague (Mr. Sherman) and 80 members of that party.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio)—The gentleman from Tennessee referred partially to me, and therefore I feel at liberty to interrupt him to say this much. The preamble which the gentleman has read was never voted on at all in the House. In the next place, that resolution offered by my colleague (Mr. Blake) was simply for reference to the Committee on Judiciary, and was not intended to interfere with the expediency of reporting a bill to prohibit Slavery where Congress has the right to prohibit it. Another fact: not fifteen minutes before the resolution was offered by my colleague, a gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Queen) offered a resolution to provide for the emancipation of the white laborers of the Northern States. I looked upon the resolution of my colleague as a very good effort to the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina. But to show the difference: The resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and is now before that Committee for consideration. I will not say further, that when any member of the House, I do not care who he is, proclaims a resolution and then withdraws it, I will vote to refer that proposition or resolution to any Committee of the House that he may desire. It was in that principle that I did not object to the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina. But the action of the six members who voted for that resolution was a declaration on their part that they would interfere with Slavery in the Slave States. I think there is not a member on this side of the House who is not now willing to make the declaration, broadly and openly, that he is opposed to any interference whatever with the relations of master and slave in the Slave States.

Mr. SHERMAN—So that the gentleman's constituents may see that we "Black Republicans" are not so very desirous of interfering with the interests or rights—that we are only desirous of preserving our own.

Mr. ASHMORE (S. C., Dem.)—Are you not in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia?

Mr. SHERMAN—I have stated to my constituents, over and over again, that I am opposed to interference with Slavery in the District of Columbia. That is my individual position. The Republican party never took a position on the subject. Some are for it and some against it. I have declared to my constituents over and over again, that I did not think it proper to agitate the question on the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, because I believe that this is the very paradigm of free negroes. I believe that practically, though not legally, he is better off in this District than in any portion of the United States. There are but very few slaves here, and the number is diminishing daily. As an institution, Slavery excites here, and I am willing to leave it to the effect of time.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) argued the revision of the Tariff as a necessity, especially in view of the fact that the great bulk of the public debt falls due in 1863. After combing the doctrine of free-trade, he said he would treat agriculture, manufactures, and mining alike, as all concerned in the same policy. He explained the Tariff and Loan bill.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ga.) with the view of fixing the responsibility where it belongs, argued that the North, three years after the adoption of the Constitution, commenced the agitation of the Slavery question, by the presentation of petitions, following it up to the present time for the purpose of exciting a great sectional party to put Slavery under the ban. The Harper's Ferry raid was the legitimate fruit of the Anti-Slavery and treasonable teachings.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

A United States Marshal Shot.

LAVERGNE, K. T., Saturday, April 21, 1860.

We learn from Tecopa that Deputy United States Marshal Arms was shot dead by a prominent citizen of that place, named Ritchie, whom Arms was endeavoring to arrest on an old charge of robbing the Post Office. No particulars are received.

Letter from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 23, 1860.

The steamer Cahawba, from Havana 29th, has arrived.

The Captain-General had sent a Commissioner to Washington, to confer with the Spanish Minister regarding the captured steamers.

Mexican News.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 23, 1860.

Advices from Galveston, Texas, report the arrival at that port of the revenue cutter Dodge, from Vera Cruz. The vessel brings a messenger Mr. Elger, who is a member of the Legislature, who has important dispatches for Washington.

Miramón had sent a bitter letter to Secretary Cass, relative to the captured steamers. Mr. Dodge and Mr. Elger are both awaiting the return of the dispatches from Washington.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 23, 1860.

The ice has almost entirely disappeared from the Bay, and what remains offers no obstruction to the free passage of vessels in and out. Navigation is fairly resumed for the season.

From Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, April 22, 1860.

An Arizona correspondent of the Missouri Republican says a Convention to form a Provisional Government for Arizona, consisting of thirty-one delegates, representing all parties of the Territory, met at Tucson on the 24th inst. and organized by electing James A. Lucas Chairman.

A Constitution and Schedule to remain in force till Congress shall organize a Territorial Government was unanimously adopted, after which the Territorial officers, headed by L. S. Owens of Mesilla for Governor, Emilio Ornelas for Lieutenant-Governor, and three District Judges, were elected, and provision made for calling out the militia for the protection of life and property, and W. C. Wordsworth appointed Major-General. Resolutions were also passed endorsing the Administration of James Buchanan.

Fires.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 23, 1860.

A fire occurred at Kenosha, Wis., yesterday, which destroyed almost the entire business portion of that place. All the buildings on both sides of Main street, south of the City Hall to the Park, together with a number of dwellings on Wisconsin street, were destroyed.

The principal losers are G. E. Runals, on buildings, \$50,000; Kellogg & Co. dry goods, \$18,000; insured for \$5,000; J. Yale, bakery, \$3,000, no insurance; Brown & Weeks, brewers, \$10,000, insured for \$10,000. The Odd Fellows' Hall was also destroyed; insured for \$6,000. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000; total insurance will not probably exceed \$100,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

CHELSEA, Monday, April 23, 1860.

A fire in Chelsea, Sunday morning, destroyed Dean and Bodwell's stable, together with 26 horses, also two other stables and three or four wooden houses adjoining. Loss \$15,000.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 23, 1860.

Hecker's brewery at Sheboygan, Wis., was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss \$10,000; insured for \$3,000.

Seamen of the Yacht Wanderer.

Judge Sprague of the United States District Court to-day gave a decision allowing the seamen of the yacht Wanderer their wages. The question of salvage is still pending.

Obituary.

TRAVEN, Monday, April 23, 1860.

The Rev. E. F. Cooley, D. D., one of the oldest ministers of the old school Presbyterian Church, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence near this city.

Weather Report.

HALF-PAST-ONE, Monday, April 23, 1860.

April 22.—Weather cold; wind N. W. clear. Therm. 54 deg at noon.

April 23.—A fine wind, light Westerly S. Therm. at noon 50 deg.

April 24.—Weather fine; wind high N. N. W. Therm. at 4 p. m. 56 deg.

April 25.—Weather fine and pleasant. Therm. at noon 50 deg. Wind light W. S. W.

CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARTFORD, April 23, 1860.

OFFICIAL VOTE—THE FRAUDS—CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The official vote of this State has just been declared by the canvassers—State Treasurer, Secretary, and Controller. The whole number of votes cast is 88,385, being 8,060 larger than at the last Presidential election, and 9,599 larger than last Spring, which was larger than at any preceding State election.

The votes for the Republican State officers were: For Governor, 44,458; Lieutenant Governor, 44,453; Secretary of State, 44,166; Treasurer, 44,517; Controller, 44,366. There was a simon-pure Know-Nothing ticket in the field which, a *la* New-York, was made up from portions of the Republican and Democratic tickets. Their shots were aimed principally at the Republican Secretary and Controller, which amounted to 292 on Secretary and 111 on Controller.

On the 30th of March, I wrote you of the "great frauds contemplated" at our ballot-boxes through fraudulent certificates. But, although THE TRIBUNE and the Republican papers of this State sounded the alarm, the good people of Connecticut could not believe that the Democratic method of cheating at the ballot-boxes in New-York, Kansas, &c., would be attempted in the "blue laws" State. Their incredulity must have received a slight shock by the returns from the larger cities and towns that are of easy access to New-York by steamers. For instance, Hartford Presidential election in 1856, polled 4,114 votes—last Spring 4,206, being an increase over the last Presidential election of 92 votes, and this month Hartford polled 5,106 votes; making 900 increase in one year, of which 669 were Democratic, being over 30 per cent Democratic increase, while the Republican vote increased only 10 per cent, or 237 votes. In New-Haven, the Democratic frauds are still more palpable, where there was a Democratic Board, for in 1850 there were made 1,183 new free men, while in 1859 there were only 608; in 1858, only 477.

But for all their frauds, thank God! they are defeated; our Republican Wide-awakes, in our cities, were too much absorbed in processions and glorifications to guard well the ballot-boxes. In the country towns the Republicans managed, and so they worked—worked and succeeded for a certainty what I thought would be a right to vote, and thus guarded their ballot-boxes. The cities must profit by the example of their country cousins, and from the Republican vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, it will be perceived that the vaunted popularity of Thomas H. Seymour did not detract from the vote of the Republican candidate for Governor, and that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor varied only five votes, showing that principles, not personal popularity, held together the Republicans of Connecticut. This election has as effectively buried Thomas H. Seymour politically, for the Vice-Presidency as the New-Hampshire election did Frank Pierce for a re-nomination.

The approaching Legislature of this State will eradicate all certificate voting from our laws, thus shutting up this great avenue for fraudulent voting. And whoever the nominees may be of the Chicago Convention, if they be true Republicans, so that they can go into the Fall contest with trumpets that they are not uncertain sound, Connecticut is sure to cast her electoral vote for them. This Convention should nominate to suit the Republicans, and be sure their nominees are representative men; else the party will lose more by defection and inaction of friends than they can gain by other nominations from our opponents. Give us Seward or Lincoln, or Fessenden, or Banks, with Cassius M. Clay (that brave and noblest Kentuckian, who has oftentimes periled his life in defense of Republican principles), or Bell of Tennessee, and we will have a National Republican party. Candidates must be nominated at Chicago for the People—not for politicians to control the spoils—for all the great Republican victories have been won by the People. Kansas has been made a Free State by the People, while Democratic office-holders and politicians used them, and the mass army and Treasury to crush them, and the mass army and Treasury stood by protesting against the people defending their homes with lead and steel from the paid ruffians of Government. Q.

—The Newark Mercury makes the following extract from a private letter received in that city from Charleston, dated Thursday evening:

"The New-Jersey delegates will all be here with the exception of Col. Wall, and although there is a difference of opinion, yet there will be difficulty in coming to a decision on Breckinridge or Guthrie. The majority is decidedly against Douglas. They are reported now to stand: Breckinridge, 7; Douglas, 5; Guthrie, 2; but this may be changed. Mr. Williamson has not reached here yet, but is placed among the Douglas men, which is a mere ruse. He is of the Chicago Convention, if they be true Republicans, so that they can go into the Fall contest with trumpets that they are not uncertain sound, Connecticut is sure to cast her electoral vote for them. This Convention should nominate to suit the Republicans, and be sure their nominees are representative men; else the party will lose more by defection and inaction of friends than they can gain by other nominations from our opponents. Give us Seward or Lincoln, or Fessenden, or Banks, with Cassius M. Clay (that brave and noblest Kentuckian, who has oftentimes periled his life in defense of Republican principles), or Bell of Tennessee, and we will have a National Republican party. Candidates must be nominated at Chicago for the People—not for politicians to control the spoils—for all the great Republican victories have been won by the People. Kansas has been made a Free State by the People, while Democratic office-holders and politicians used them, and the mass army and Treasury to crush them, and the mass army and Treasury stood by protesting against the people defending their homes with lead and steel from the paid ruffians of Government. Q.

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HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 23, 1860.

Opening of the Convention.

A LETTER FROM THE WOOD DELEGATION.

Mr. Cochrane Objects to its being Read.

GREAT CONFUSION AND DISORDER.

The Letter Ruled Out by the Chair.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH ARRAYED AGAINST EACH OTHER.

THE PLATFORM QUESTION.

The Troubles of the New-York Delegation.

DOUGLAS LOSING GROUND.

NEW-YORK STOOPIST TO CONQUER.

Gen. Cushing for President of the Convention.

THREATENED SOUTHERN SECESSION.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 23, 1860.

The most striking features attending the organization of the Convention were the absence of enthusiasm and the limited attendance of outsiders. In the gallery set aside for ladies exclusively only fourteen were present; that for men was scarcely filled.

Mr. Flournoy, temporary Chairman, exhibited decision and firmness. The proceedings from the first blast were characterized by signs of an incipient struggle between the North and South for ascendancy, and clearly indicated an approaching storm.

The movement of Mr. Fisher of Virginia, to introduce Mr. Wood's protest, and attempt to exclude New-York and Illinois Delegates from participating in the organization, occasioned an exciting and tumultuous scene, which compelled the Chairman twice to appeal to the Convention to sustain him.

Messrs. Cochrane and Richardson, on behalf of New-York and Illinois, adroitly accepted the proposition to waive their representation on credentials, but contended for their right on the organization, and succeeded with only four Southern States in the negative, and California divided. The course of Virginia on this test excited comment, and did not conciliate either interested State, while the whole North-west stood solid by their claims. The South was not satisfied with one defeat on this point, but repeated its efforts to shut out those States on various questions. The delegates from Mississippi and Alabama were most conspicuous, and the whole spectacle recalled some of the struggles in the House on the election of Speaker, when violent members insisted on being heard, in defiance of calls to order and the rules.

Mr. Payne of Ohio endeavored to get a committee appointed on a platform; but was overruled by an adjournment.

The present inclination is to nominate first, in accordance with usage before the Cincinnati Convention; but this is opposed by Douglas men and the extreme South.

New-York favors such policy as is best calculated to harmonize the differences of the New-York delegation, because some of their absentees are expected to-night.

Mr. Barr was appointed, vice Mr. Church, on the committee to fill these places; it is now decided anti-Douglas. George Sanders will be refused a seat, which has a significance of the feeling in the delegation.

Present signs conspire against the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and rumor says that New-York will go for Mr. Hunter, which has dampened the hopes of his friends, who concede an unexpected defection in the South, where he will hardly receive more than seven votes.

The combination between New-York and the Northwest is now contradicted, and the former is receding for fear of uniting the South against their admission.

The South is concentrating on Mr. Hunter. The delegates from South Carolina reconsidered their purpose to vote for Mr. Davis this morning, and agreed on Mr. Hunter. His champions claim Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, half of Maryland, Mississippi, half of Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, North and South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia—about 90 votes. Kentucky and Tennessee stand by Messrs. Guthrie and Johnson. If Kentucky had come here uncommitted, Mr. Breckinridge could have been nominated easily on the second ballot, with the admitted support at his back in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-England.

The Pennsylvania delegation did not reach the question of voting as a unit this morning, but heard professions of conciliation from Messrs. Wright, Cessna, and other Douglas men, who expressed a willingness to adopt the Cincinnati Platform, and affirm the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Montgomery was not present. They meet again to-night. There are thirty-one Breckinridge men in the delegation.

Mr. Wood has brought only forty delegates to be appointed, but is attended by a large body-guard of outsiders.

Mr. Dickinson is industriously pressed by a few personal supporters. The only contingency in which he can be possibly considered is a case of threatened rupture here, when the South may tender him as a compromise candidate. He has ten votes in the New-York delegation. The rest are adverse.

Until Mr. Douglas be disposed of no safe opinion as to the candidate can be formed. Some new name may be sprung on the Convention at a fortunate moment, like Mr. Polk, if any is in reserve.

Mr. Pearce of Maryland is suggested by some Douglas men, who have resolved to stand by him resolutely and prevent two-thirds for any other candidate, but they cannot hold the Eastern delegations or New-York for such a purpose as they anticipate, and hence they will fail if the experiment be tried.

The Committee on Organization have chosen Mr. Cushing President, with one Vice-President and Secretary from each State. Some slight dissatisfaction was expressed by a few members who were not present.

The Committee on Credentials are still sitting, but will admit Illinois without doubt. There will probably be a minority report on New-York.

P. S.—12 p. m.—The Pennsylvania delegation have just arrived, after another stormy session. The majority are ready to abandon Breckinridge for Guthrie. An animated contest may be expected in the Convention to-morrow, on the question whether a majority of a delegation may cast the vote of a State, it being considered necessary to affirm the precedents of 1852 and 1856.

The Southern delegations have just adjourned after a most exciting meeting. Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, announced emphatically that they would go out of the Convention unless their platform was adopted.

South Carolina said she was not authorized to speak yet, but would doubtless follow the lead of Mississippi.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 23, 1860.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at noon.

There is a full attendance from every State in the Union.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee.

Francis B. Flournoy of Arkansas, was chosen temporary Chairman, and returned thanks for the honor.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Henshew of Charleston.

Wm. F. Ritchie was appointed temporary Secretary.

Mr. Fisher of Virginia offered a letter from the Wood delegation of New-York.

The reading of it was objected to by Mr. Cochrane of New-York, as not in order.

Considerable excitement ensued.

Mr. Fisher denied the right of the delegate from New-York to speak on the subject, and said that when the letter was read he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. Cochrane demanded the reading of the resolution first.

The question was put to the Convention whether the letter should be read, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Cochrane moved that the rules of the last Convention be adopted.

Mr. Fisher claimed that he had the floor.

Immense confusion, and cries of "Order!"

The President decided that Mr. Cochrane was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Fisher would not be trampled upon. He had his rights, and would maintain them.

Mr. Clarke of Alabama protested against the decision of the Chair.

Confusion increasing.

Mr. Walker of Alabama came forward, mounted the Clerk's table, and demanded that he should be heard, appealing from the decision of the Chair.

The question was put on the appeal, and the Chair sustained.

Immense cheering.

Mr. Fisher again rose, and offered to present the letter from the Wood delegation, with a resolution.

The President decided the reception of the letter out of order.

Mr. Cook of Ohio offered a resolution to appoint a Committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi offered an amendment that the Committee shall consist only of members from States from which there is no contest.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois spoke in favor of harmony, and urged gentlemen to keep calm and preserve order.

Mr. Cochrane did not desire anything but a fair hearing.

Mr. Cook of Ohio offered a resolution excluding only New-York and Illinois from participating in the organization—the entire delegations being contested.

Mr. Clarke of Missouri protested that the resolution was out of order; that no State should be excluded whose delegations have been admitted to the floor. [Cheering and excitement.]

Mr. Cook contended that those who were admitted to the floor had a right to participate in all the acts of organization, except the Committee on Credentials.

A long debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Richardson, Jude, Meek of Alabama, and Barksdale of Mississippi.

Mr. Cessna offered an amendment, that two Committees, one on organization, and one on credentials, be appointed—Illinois and New-York to be excluded from the latter.

The previous question was called, and the resolution adopted, by Yeas 254, Nays 44.

Resolutions were introduced requesting the delegates from New-York and Illinois not to participate in the organization until the right to the seats of the delegates is settled.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried, Yeas 259, Nays 44.

The States were called, for the names of the Committee on Organization and Credentials and were appointed by the delegations.

A resolution was offered, requesting the credentials to be handed to Secretary Fisher of Virginia, and demanded that Fernando Wood's letter be now read and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Cochrane moved that it be received and referred to the Committee without a reading.

After much excitement it was adopted.

The vote on excluding the New-York and Illinois delegations from the Committee on Credentials was, adopted, with the following negative votes: Maryland 1; Virginia 15; Georgia 10; Alabama 9; Louisiana 6; Mississippi 7; Texas 4; California 2. Balance all in the affirmative. Yeas 244; Nays 54.

On the motion to request them not to participate in the organization, the vote was nearly the same, except that Virginia voted in the affirmative and Arkansas in the negative.

The credentials having been handed to the Committee, on motion, the Convention adjourned at 3 until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE WISCONSIN JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 19, 1860.

In order that a clear understanding may be had of the precise extent to which the Democracy may claim a triumph in this State in the election of Luther S. Dixon as Chief Justice (if, as now seems probable, he is elected), I beg leave to avail myself of the use of your extensive circulation for a brief statement of facts.

Let me first premise that, if Judge Dixon is elected, it is by a majority of about 250 in a poll of 115,000 votes, or about 8,000 less than were cast last Fall. It is probable that, owing to informalities in the returns, some counties may be thrown out by the State Canvassers, and Mr. Sloan, the Republican candidate, obtain the certificate. In such case, Mr. Sloan would not, it is supposed, take the seat, but would allow Judge Dixon to hold on under the appointment by which he now holds his seat.

The facts as to this Judicial contest are these: The Democratic State Convention met February 22, 1860, and remembering the miserable show which its party made with a candidate for Supreme Judge last year, adjourned without making any nomination. Judge Dixon, however, having recently—in January—made a decision in which he acknowledged the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law, had thus far put himself with the Democratic party, and so far against a very large majority of the Republican party, that the former was ready to take him up as an independent candidate, while the latter determined to nominate another man, and did nominate, at the Convention of February 29, the Hon. A. Scott Sloan, who was known to entertain opinions opposed to the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Court. It was evident from the first that Mr. Sloan would have the unrelenting and most persevering opposition of a great many lawyers, Republican in politics generally, but who agreed with Judge Dixon on the legal question at issue, while it was just as certain that these men would labor as hard for Dixon. Beside this, Judge Dixon, as Circuit Judge